Direct Purchases by Departments.

CIRCULAR.

ORDER No. S.R. 8387-8486—S.P.C. 18-51-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH MARCH 1952.

The attention of all the indenting officers is invited to Appendix I of the Stores Purchase Manual wherein the powers of the several Heads of Departments to make direct purchases without reference to the Stores Purchase Committee are indicated and they are informed that these powers are not modified by Government Order No. C.S. 18629-18728—C.B. 29-50-3, dated 28th March 1951, wherein orders have been passed regarding proposals for expediting despatch of Government Business.

The Government Order dated 28th March 1951, empowers the officers mentioned therein only to sanction purchases and does not in any way confer upon them the right to make direct purchases up to the limits of their powers of sanction, without reference to the Stores Purchase Committee.

The Heads of Departments are requested to note that except to the extent specified in Appendix I of the Stores Purchase Committee Manual, all purchases must be through the Stores Purchase Committee which is the Central Organisation specifically set up for consolidating indents and making purchases wholesale to the best advantage of Government.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

Designates the Commissioner for Rural Development and Registrar of Co-operative Societies as the Commissioner for Local Self-Government under the provisions of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and the Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, 1952.

READ—

Government Order No. L.B. 3510-45—V.P. 45-48-1, dated 29th October 1948, sanctioning a scheme for the reorganisation of the Rural Development work *inter alia* creating the post of the Commissioner for Rural Development for the administration of the work relating to the Rural Development and the Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes in the State.

2. Government Order No. L. 3764-3963—Ml. 129-51-1, dated the 19th July 1951, appointing the Commissioner for Rural Development as *Ex-officio* Commissioner for Local Self-Government, under Section 3 (3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

3. Notification No. L.B. 10028-48—V.P. 39-51-7, dated the 13th February 1952, fixing the 14th day of February 1952 as the date on which the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, 1952, shall come into force.

ORDER No. L.B. 11166-11265—V.P. 54-51-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH MARCH 1952.

Under Section 43 of the Mysore Village Panchayet Act, 1926, as amended from time to time, the Revenue Commissioner was the chief controlling authority in respect of all matters relating to the administration of the Village Panchayets in the State including the Rural Reconstruction work. The schemes for Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes were originally entrusted to the Revenue Commissioner. The Commissioner for Labour was appointed Commissioner for Depressed Classes in July 1947; but the work was re-transferred to the Revenue Commissioner in June 1948.

2. With a view to ensuring intensive attention to the work relating to the Rural Development and the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes, which was growing in volume, a separate Department was formed therefor in 1948 with the Commissioner for Rural Development as its head. The Mysore Village Panchayet Act was also amended in 1949 so as to transfer the control over the Village Panchayets from the Revenue Commissioner to the Commissioner for Rural Development. Subsequently the Commissioner for Rural Development Department was placed in additional charge of the duties of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

3. Consequent upon the promulgation of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the Commissioner for Rural Development and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore was appointed as the *Ex-officio* Commissioner for Local Self-Government. Under Section 2 (2) of the Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act of 1952, the Commissioner for Local Self-Government will exercise certain powers and perform certain duties as laid down under the Act in respect of Village Panchayets and District Boards. In view of the above statutory provisions, there is no necessity to have an officer called Rural Development Commissioner. This officer will hereafter be designated as Commissioner for Local Self-Government and will exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the Commissioner for Local Self-Government under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, 1952, in respect of Town Municipalities, District Boards and Village Panchayets.

4. A separate Notification will issue appointing the present Commissioner for Rural Development as the Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Passes orders on the recommendations of the Kannada Typewriter Committee.

READ,—

Government Order No. E. 9591-2—Edn. 10-49-102, dated 23rd February 1950 appointing a Committee for examining the existing Kannada Typewriters and Key-boards, considering the possibility of reforming the Kannada Script with minimum changes so as to make it useful both for Typewriter and for Kannada composing machines, and suggesting a suitable model or Key-board for future adoption as well as the steps to be taken for the manufacture and supply of Kannada Typewriter machines on a commercial scale.

2. Letter No. T.C. 437, dated 24th March 1951 from the Chairman of the Kannada Typewriter Committee giving cover to the Committee's Report.

ORDER No. E. 12508-12—EDN. 140-51-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST MARCH 1952.

The need for a Kannada Typewriter has been brought to the notice of Government from time to time and the importance given to the regional language, Kannada in recent years has rendered this need more urgent than before. In February 1948 the Secretary to the Mysore Legislature reported that as Debates in the two Houses of the Legislature were carried on in Kannada, there was imperative necessity for obtaining for his office, supply of Kannada Typewriter machines. More recently, representations were received from other parts of the Kannada-speaking country to the effect that progress in the use of Kannada had been held up largely on account of the want of a Kannada Typewriter, that individual efforts made in the direction of devising a machine for the Kannada language had failed, and that a Kannada Typewriter would soon become a reality, if this Government took up the question. The existence of a few working models which were however defective in many ways was also brought to the notice of Government.

In the light of the foregoing circumstances a Committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen was appointed in February 1950, to go into the question in all its aspects and submit a report to Government:—

1. Sri T. T. Sharma, (*Chairman*).
   (Ex-President, Kannada Sahitya Parishat.)
2. Sri S. G. Narasimhaiya, (*Secretary*).
   (Assistant Secretary to Government.)

MEMBERS.

3. Sri K. Sree Vijayapaliah,
   (Senior Assistant Director of Government Printing).
4. Sri B. N. Gupta,
   (Ex-member, Mysore Legislature).
5. Sri L. K. Narasinga Rao,
   (Kannada Reporter, Mysore Legislature).
6. Sri M Venkatasubbiah,
   (Retired Commercial Instructor).
7. Sri T. A. Ramaswamy,
   (Director, South Indian Offices of Remington Typewriter Company).